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(54) SEED CRYSTAL FOR SILICON CARBIDE SINGLE CRYSTAL GROWTH, SILICON CARBIDE SINGLE CRYSTAL INGOT AND METHOD OF MANUFACTURING THE SAME

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a method of manufacturing a low defect large diameter single crystal silicon carbide wafer at high yield.

SOLUTION: The silicon carbide single crystal ingot, with which the high quality silicon carbide single crystal wafer is manufactured at high yield by using silicon carbide single crystal having ≥40 mm diameter and the plane orientation making a prescribed off angle with (0001) plane as the seed crystal in the growth of silicon carbide single crystal by a sublimation re-crystallization method using the seed crystal, is obtained.

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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1]

Seed crystal for silicon-carbide-monocrystal training with which aperture makes the field to which 2 degrees or more 12 degrees or less inclined from (0001) side bearing a single-crystal-growth side by 40mm or more.

[Claim 2]

Seed crystal for silicon-carbide-monocrystal training with which aperture makes the field to which 4 degrees or more 12 degrees or less inclined from {0001} side bearing a single-crystal-growth side by 40mm or more.

[Claim 3]

Seed crystal for silicon-carbide-monocrystal training with which aperture makes the field to which 6 degrees or more 12 degrees or less inclined from {0001} side bearing a single-crystal-growth side by 40mm or more.

[Claim 4]

Seed crystal for silicon-carbide-monocrystal training with which aperture makes the field to which 2 degrees or more 12 degrees or less inclined from (0001) side bearing a single-crystal-growth side by 65mm or more.

[Claim 5]

Seed crystal for silicon-carbide-monocrystal training with which aperture makes the field to which 4 degrees or more 12 degrees or less inclined from {0001} side bearing a single-crystal-growth side by 65mm or more.

[Claim 6]

Seed crystal for silicon-carbide-monocrystal training with which aperture makes the field to which 6 degrees or more 12 degrees or less inclined from (0001) side bearing a single-crystal-growth side by 65mm or more.

[Claim 7]

Seed crystal for silicon-carbide-monocrystal training which carried out 0.3-micrometer or more epitaxial growth of the silicon-carbide-monocrystal thin film on which seed crystal according to claim 1 to 6.

[Claim 8]

Seed crystal for silicon-carbide-monocrystal training which carried out 3-micrometer or more epitaxial growth of the silicon-carbide-monocrystal thin film on which seed crystal according to claim 1 to 6.

[Claim 9]

Seed crystal for silicon-carbide-monocrystal training which carried out 30-micrometer or more epitaxial growth of the silicon-carbide-monocrystal thin film on which seed crystal according to claim 1 to 6.

[Claim 10]

The manufacture approach of the silicon carbide monocrystal which is the manufacture approach of the silicon carbide monocrystal which includes the process which grows up silicon carbide monocrystal on seed crystal by the sublimation recrystallizing method, and is characterized by using which seed crystal according to claim 1 to 9 as said seed crystal.

[Claim 11]

The silicon-carbide-monocrystal ingot characterized by being the silicon-carbide-monocrystal ingot obtained by the manufacture approach according to claim 10, and the aperture of this ingot being 50mm or more.

[Claim 12]

The silicon-carbide-monocrystal ingot characterized by being the silicon-carbide-monocrystal ingot obtained by the manufacture approach according to claim 10, and the aperture of this ingot being 75mm or more.

[Claim 13]

The silicon-carbide-monocrystal substrate which cuts a silicon-carbide-monocrystal ingot according to claim 11 or 12, and it comes to grind.

[Claim 14]

The silicon-carbide-monocrystal epitaxial wafer which makes an epitaxial thin film come to grow up to be a silicon-carbide-monocrystal substrate according to claim 13.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention]

Especially this invention relates to the good and large-sized single crystal ingot used as substrate wafers, such as a blue light emitting diode and an electron device, and its manufacture approach about the seed crystal for silicon-carbide-monocrystal training, a silicon-carbide-monocrystal ingot, and its manufacture approach. [0002]

[Description of the Prior Art]

Silicon carbide (SiC) is excellent in thermal resistance and a mechanical strength, and attracts attention as an environment-resistant semiconductor material from physical and chemical property, like it is strong in a radiation. Moreover, the need of a SiC single crystal wafer is increasing in recent years as substrate wafers, such as a short wave Nagamitsu device covered over ultraviolet from blue, and a large power high frequency device. However, the crystal growth technique which can supply the SiC single crystal of the high quality which has a large area to stability on a scale of industrial is not yet established. So, the utilization was obstructed in spite of the semiconductor material with which SiC has the advantage and possibility of above many. [0003]

Conventionally, on a scale of laboratory extent, the SiC single crystal was grown up, for example by the sublimation recrystallizing method (Rayleigh law), and the SiC single crystal of the size which can produce a semiconductor device had been obtained. However, the area of the single crystal obtained by this approach is small, and it is difficult to control that dimension and configuration with high precision. Moreover, control of the crystal polymorphism which SiC has, and impurity carrier concentration is not easy, either. Moreover, growing up a cubic SiC single crystal is also performed using the chemical-vapor-deposition method (CVD method) by carrying out heteroepitaxial growth on different-species substrates, such as silicon (Si). Although the single crystal of a large area is obtained by this approach, it is not easy for grid mismatching with a substrate to be unable to grow up only the SiC single crystal which includes many defects (- 107cm- 2) by a certain thing etc., and to obtain the SiC single crystal of high quality about 20%.

[0004]

advanced Rayleigh who uses a SiC single crystal (0001) wafer as seed crystal, and performs sublimation recrystallization in order to solve these troubles - law is proposed (for example, nonpatent literature 1 reference). A crystal growth rate etc. is controllable with sufficient repeatability by being able to control the nucleation process of a crystal by this approach, since seed crystal is used, and controlling the ambient pressure force by inert gas from 100Pa to 15kPa extent. The principle of the amelioration Rayleigh method is explained using drawing 1 . The SiC crystal powder used as the SiC single crystal used as seed crystal and a raw material is contained in crucible with a lid (usually products made from a refractory metal, such as a product made from a graphite, or a tantalum), and is heated by 2000-2400 degrees C among inert gas ambient atmospheres, such as an argon, (133Pa-13.3kPa). Under the present circumstances, a temperature gradient is set up so that seed crystal may become low temperature a little compared with raw material powder. A raw material is diffused and conveyed in the direction of seed crystal by the concentration gradient (formed of a temperature gradient) after sublimation. Single crystal growth is realized when the material gas which reached seed crystal recrystallizes on seed crystal. Under the present circumstances, the resistivity of a crystal is controllable by adding impurity gas in the ambient atmosphere which consists of inert gas, or mixing an impurity element or its compound in SiC raw material powder. Nitrogen (n mold), boron (p mold), and aluminum (p mold) are typical as a substitutional impurity in a SiC single crystal. If the amelioration Rayleigh method is used, a SiC single crystal can be grown up controlling the crystal polymorphisms (6H mold, 4H mold, 15 R forms, etc.) and the configuration, the carrier mold, and concentration of a SiC single crystal.

[0005]

As for the growth rate of the SiC single crystal by the amelioration Rayleigh method, an ingot with a die length of about 14–24mm is usually manufactured by about 20-hour growth time amount by about per hour 0.7–1.2mm. The single crystal wafer which manufactures a device is obtained by cutting and grinding this ingot. The number of sheets of a wafer which can be started is determined by crystal die length, wafer thickness, a cutting margin, polish cost, etc. For example, about 20–30 polish wafers with a thickness of 300 micrometers can usually be manufactured from the ingot of 20mm length. [0006]

current and above-mentioned amelioration Rayleigh — a 3 inches (75mm) {0001} side SiC single crystal wafer is cut down from the aperture of 2 inches (50mm) from the SiC single crystal produced by law, and epitaxial thin film growth and device production are presented. However, the pinhole defect (micro pipe defect) with a diameter of several micrometers penetrated in the growth direction was included in these SiC single crystal wafers about [50-200cm -] two.

[0007]

[0009]

As described above, the micro pipe defect was included in the SiC single crystal made from the Prior art about [50-200cm -] two. When these defects produce a component, they cause the leakage current etc. (for example, nonpatent literature 2 reference). Let reduction of a micro pipe defect be a problem of the utmost importance in device application of a SiC single crystal. [0008]

Decomposing this micro pipe defect into crystal growth is reported. A micro pipe is the aggregate of screw dislocation. If two or more rearrangements coalesce, the strain energy of a dislocation core becomes large, and in order to open the energy, a dislocation core will serve as hollow. It is supposed that it is a micro pipe a metastable state (a thing advantageous [having decomposed into the screw dislocation according to individual direction—wise / energy] is meant), and disassembly of the above—mentioned micro pipe means decomposing into the screw dislocation whose micro pipe is the minimum configuration element. The screw dislocation generated in the SiC single crystal after decomposition does not cause the leakage current of a device, therefore disassembly of a micro pipe is very important in device application of a SiC single crystal.

In disassembly of this micro pipe, the role with the important behavior of a surface growth step is played (for example, nonpatent literature 3 reference). The micro pipe which is the aggregate of screw dislocation forms a swirl growth step in a crystal growth front face. By the above-mentioned reference, this swirl growth step brings about a big energy barrier to disassembly of a micro pipe, and supposes that disassembly of a micro pipe is controlled in kinetics. Therefore, in order to promote disassembly of a micro pipe, it is important to reduce the energy barrier resulting from this swirl growth step.

[0010]

by the way, when it is going to cut down the useful diameter SiC single crystal wafer of macrostomia from a SiC single crystal to device manufacture, it is necessary to cut down the wafer of field bearing which often had an inclination from {0001} sides (as whenever [inclination], 3.5 degrees or 8 degrees are usually used) This is because the wafer of field bearing which had an inclination from {0001} sides is needed, in order to perform high-definition SiC single crystal thin film epitaxial growth on a SiC single crystal wafer. On the other hand, a SiC single crystal grows on the seed crystal which usually has {0001} side bearing. Therefore, in order to cut down the SiC single crystal wafer of field bearing which had an inclination from {0001} sides, it is necessary to cut down a wafer aslant to the growth direction like <u>drawing 2</u> (a). Even if crystal die length amounts to about 1m from several 10cm and it cuts about 10 degrees from several degrees aslant to growth bearing in semiconductor single crystals, such as Si or GaAs, there is no so big change in the wafer number of sheets obtained from one single crystal ingot. On the other hand, if in the case of a SiC single crystal crystal die length is as short as about 14–24mm, and it cuts aslant to the growth direction also although it is called several degrees to about 10 degrees as stated previously, the cutting yield (wafer number of sheets obtained from one ingot) of a wafer will fall sharply. This yield fall becomes more remarkable, as the aperture of a crystal becomes large. [0011]

[Nonpatent literature 1]

Yu.M.Tairov and V.F.Tsvetkov, Journal of Crystal Growth, Vol.52 (1981) pp.146-150.

[Nonpatent literature 2]

P. G. Neudeck et al., IEEE Electron Device Letters, Vol.15 (1994) pp.63-65

[Nonpatent literature 3]

N. Ohtani et al., Journal of Crystal Growth Vol.226 (2001) pp.254-260 [0012]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention]

This invention is made in view of the above-mentioned situation, and offers the seed crystal which can moreover manufacture the good diameter wafer of macrostomia with few micro pipes to the high yield, a SiC single crystal ingot, and its manufacture approach.

[0013]

[Means for Solving the Problem]

This invention,

- (1) Seed crystal for SiC single crystal growth with which aperture makes the field to which 2 degrees or more 12 degrees or less inclined from {0001} side bearing a single-crystal-growth side by 40mm or more,
- (2) Seed crystal for SiC single crystal growth with which aperture makes the field to which 4 degrees or more 12 degrees or less inclined from {0001} side bearing a single-crystal-growth side by 40mm or more,
- (3) Seed crystal for SiC single crystal growth with which aperture makes the field to which 6 degrees or more 12 degrees or less inclined from {0001} side bearing a single-crystal-growth side by 40mm or more,
- (4) Seed crystal for SiC single crystal growth with which aperture makes the field to which 2 degrees or more 12 degrees or less inclined from (0001) side bearing a single-crystal-growth side by 65mm or more,
- (5) Seed crystal for SiC single crystal growth with which aperture makes the field to which 4 degrees or more 12 degrees or less inclined from {0001} side bearing a single-crystal-growth side by 65mm or more,
- (6) Seed crystal for SiC single crystal growth with which aperture makes the field to which 6 degrees or more 12 degrees or less inclined from [0001] side bearing a single-crystal-growth side by 65mm or more,
- (7) (1) Seed crystal for SiC single crystal growth which carried out 0.3-micrometer or more epitaxial growth of the SiC single crystal thin film on which [given in (6)] seed crystal,
- (8) (1) Seed crystal for SiC single crystal growth which carried out 3-micrometer or more epitaxial growth of the SiC single crystal thin film on which [given in (6)] seed crystal,
- (9) (1) Seed crystal for SiC single crystal growth which carried out 30-micrometer or more epitaxial growth of the SiC single crystal thin film on which [given in (6)] seed crystal,
- (10) The manufacture approach of the SiC single crystal which is the manufacture approach of the SiC single crystal which includes the process which grows up a SiC single crystal on seed crystal by the sublimation recrystallizing method, and is characterized by using which seed crystal of a publication for (1) (9) as said seed crystal,
- (11) The SiC single crystal ingot characterized by being the SiC single crystal ingot obtained by the manufacture approach given in (10), and the aperture of this ingot being 50mm or more,
- (12) The SiC single crystal ingot characterized by being the SiC single crystal ingot obtained by the manufacture approach given in (10), and the aperture of this ingot being 75mm or more,
- (13) The SiC single crystal substrate which cuts the SiC single crystal ingot of a publication and it comes to grind to (11) or (12),
- (14) The SiC single crystal epitaxial wafer which makes an epitaxial thin film come to grow up to be a SiC single crystal substrate given in (13),

It comes out.

[0014]

[Embodiment of the Invention]

In this invention, by making into a single-crystal-growth side the field to which 2 degrees or more 12 degrees or less inclined from {0001} side bearing, disassembly of a micro pipe can be promoted and the SiC single crystal wafer of the good diameter of macrostomia can be obtained with the sufficient yield.
[0015]

The effectiveness of this invention is explained using drawing 3. Drawing 3 expresses typically the situation of the step on the crystal growth front face at the time of SiC single crystal growth. First, drawing 3 (a) shows the situation of the step at the time of growing up a SiC single crystal on [0001] sides (the gap from [0001] sides being less than 2 degrees). When growing up a crystal on [0001] sides, the swirl growth step resulting from a micro pipe progresses greatly on a growth front face. Thus, as a result, a micro pipe is stabilized and it is hard coming for the energy barrier over disassembly of a micro pipe to become large, and to decompose it, as stated previously when a swirl growth step progresses greatly on a crystal growth front face into crystal growth. [0016]

On the other hand, when the field to which 2 degrees or more inclined from {0001} side bearing is made into a single-crystal-growth side, the step structure on the front face of crystal growth becomes like <u>drawing 3</u> (b). In this case, since the crystal growth front face leans from {0001} sides, in a crystal growth front face, the stair-like step (if the inclination direction of a crystal growth side is made into the right from the space left, similarly the direction of a step down will serve as right from the space left) resulting from an inclination, and the swirl growth

step resulting from a micro pipe are intermingled.

[0017]

In being large, when the stair-like (when a tilt angle is 2 degrees or more) step moves [the inclination of a crystal growth side] to the right from the left above to some extent, crystal growth advances (this phenomenon is called the step flow in crystal growth). Thus, on a crystal growth front face, when a step flow is dominant, as shown in drawing 3 (b), a crystal growth front face is occupied at a stair-like step, and a swirl growth step does not progress greatly. Under the environment where a swirl growth step is underdeveloped, the energy barrier which controls disassembly of a micro pipe becomes small, and, as a result, disassembly of a micro pipe is promoted.

[0018]

this invention persons found out more preferably that step flow growth was realized by using 2 degrees or more from (0001) side bearing, and the field to which 4 degrees or more 6 degrees or more inclined still more preferably as a single-crystal-growth side, and disassembly of a micro pipe could be promoted from much experiments.

[0019]

Also in case this invention not only promotes disassembly of a micro pipe, but cuts down the SiC single crystal wafer of field bearing which had an inclination from (0001) sides from the grown-up crystal, it demonstrates the effectiveness.

[0020]

If a crystal is grown up on the seed crystal of the same field bearing (field bearing which had a desired inclination from {0001} sides) as the SiC single crystal wafer for epitaxial thin film growth which is finally needed in case a SiC single crystal is grown up, in case the wafer for epitaxial thin film growth will be cut down from the obtained growth crystal, as shown in <u>drawing 2</u> (b), a growth crystal can be cut at right angles to the growth direction. If a wafer can be cut down at right angles to the growth direction from a growth crystal, the cutting yield (wafer number of sheets obtained from one ingot) of a wafer will become the highest.

[0021]

Furthermore, quality improvement of the seed crystal used for SiC single crystal growth in this invention is also possible. If growth conditions are optimized in case an epitaxial thin film is grown up with a CVD method on a SiC single crystal wafer as indicated by I.Kamata et al. and Japanese Journal of Applied Physics Vol.39 (2000) pp.6496–6500, a micro pipe defect can be blockaded. If the SiC single crystal wafer which blockaded the micro pipe defect by this approach is used as seed crystal of SiC single crystal growth, large quality improvement of a SiC single crystal will be attained. However, the above–mentioned epitaxial thin film growth process was difficult to apply for a wafer of [0001] side bearing which could apply only to the wafer of field bearing which had an inclination from [0001] sides as mentioned above, and has been conventionally used for the seed crystal of SiC single crystal growth. On the other hand by this invention, the wafer of field bearing with an inclination is used as seed crystal from [0001] sides, and it is possible to apply the above–mentioned epitaxial thin film growth process to the seed crystal of this invention. That is, if SiC single crystal growth is carried out using it as seed crystal after blockading a micro pipe defect on the seed crystal of field bearing with an inclination from the [0001] sides of this invention with the application of the above–mentioned epitaxial thin film growth process, large upgrading of a SiC single crystal can be attained.

[0022]

The seed crystal of field bearing which had an inclination from {0001} sides used in this invention has more preferably 2 degrees or more 12 degrees or less of 4 degrees or more 12 degrees or less of 6-degree or more inclinations of 12 degrees or less still more preferably as an inclination. Moreover, the aperture of seed crystal is 65mm or more more preferably 40mm or more.

[0023]

When an inclination is less than 2 degrees, a swirl growth step develops into a crystal growth front face greatly, and the effectiveness of this invention is not acquired. Moreover, when an inclination is 12-degree **, it is hard to cut down the wafer of field bearing (the inclination from for example, {0001} sides is 3.5 degrees or 8 degrees) suitable for epitaxial thin film growth to the high yield from a growth ingot. It is also possible to obtain a high-definition SiC single crystal with an aperture of 50mm or more as the aperture of seed crystal is 40mm or more. Moreover, it is also possible to obtain a high-definition SiC single crystal with an aperture of 75mm or more as the aperture of seed crystal is 65mm or more.

[0024]

Furthermore, when using for a front face the SiC single crystal wafer which gave epitaxial thin film growth as seed crystal, 0.3 micrometers or more of 3 micrometers or more of thickness of an epitaxial thin film are 30 micrometers or more still more preferably more preferably. It is because the lock out using epitaxial thin film

growth of a micro pipe defect is difficult when the thickness of an epitaxial thin film is less than 0.3 micrometers.

[0025]

The micro pipe defect in which the SiC single crystal ingot produced by the manufacture approach of this invention has a diameter of macrostomia 50mm or more, and the debasement of a SiC single crystal wafer is brought about has the description that the cutting yield of a wafer is high, few. [0026]

Thus, the SiC single crystal wafer which cuts the manufactured SiC single crystal ingot and it comes to grind may have the aperture of 75mm or more more preferably 50mm or more. For this reason, in case various devices are manufactured using this wafer, the production line for the conventional semi-conductors (Si, GaAs, etc.) wafers established industrially can be used, and it is suitable for mass production. Moreover, it has the description that a SiC single crystal wafer with very few such crystal defects and the SiC single crystal epitaxial wafer which comes to grow up with a CVD method etc. in an epitaxial thin film on it have very few falls of the device manufacture yield resulting from a crystal defect.

[0027]

[Example]

Below, an example explains this invention at a detail.

[0028]

<u>Drawing 4</u> is the general-view Fig. showing an example of the manufacturing installation used by this invention. ** — advanced Rayleigh using [on equipment / like / and] seed crystal — a SiC single crystal is grown up by law. First, this single crystal growth equipment is explained briefly. Crystal growth is performed by carrying out sublimation recrystallization of the SiC crystal powder raw material 2 which is a raw material on the SiC single crystal 1 used as seed crystal. The SiC single crystal 1 of seed crystal is attached in the inside of the crucible lid 4 (product made from a graphite) of crucible 3 (product made from a graphite). The interior of the crucible 3 made from a graphite is filled up with the SiC crystal powder raw material 2. Such crucible 3 made from a graphite is installed in the interior of the duplex quartz tube 5 by the bearing bar 6 of a graphite. The felt 7 made from a graphite for a heat-shield is installed in the perimeter of the crucible 3 made from a graphite. The high vacuum exhaust air (10 - 3) or less Pa) of the duplex quartz tube 5 can be carried out with evacuation equipment, and it can carry out pressure control of the internal ambient atmosphere by Ar gas. Moreover, the work-piece coil 8 is installed in the periphery of the duplex quartz tube 5, by passing the high frequency current, the crucible 3 made from a graphite can be heated and a raw material and seed crystal can be heated to desired temperature. Measurement of crucible temperature prepares an optical path with a diameter of 2-4mm for the crucible upper part and the lower part in the center section of the wrap felt, takes out the light from the crucible upper part and the lower part, and is performed using a two-color thermometer. Raw material temperature and temperature of the crucible upper part are made into seed temperature for the temperature of the crucible lower part.

[0029]

(Example 1)

First, the SiC single crystal wafer (aperture of 49mm) of the hexagonal system of field bearing which inclined in the [11–20] direction 8 degrees from [0001] sides was prepared as seed crystal, and the crucible lid rear face made from a graphite was equipped.

[0030]

Next, it covered with the felt 7 made from a graphite, after closing the crucible 3 made from a graphite with the crucible lid 4 made from a graphite which did in this way and fixed seed crystal. The interior of the crucible 3 made from a graphite is filled up with the SiC crystal powder raw material 2. These were put on the bearing bar 6 made from a graphite, and it installed in the interior of the duplex quartz tube 5. And after carrying out evacuation of the interior of a quartz tube, sink raw material temperature was raised for the current to the work-piece coil to 2000 degrees C. Then, raw material temperature was raised to 2400 degrees C which is target temperature, making Ar gas flow as a controlled atmosphere, and maintaining quartz tube internal pressure at about 80 kPa(s). To 1.3kPa(s) which are growth pressures, it decompressed over about 30 minutes, and growth was continued after that for about 20 hours. The temperature gradient in the crucible in this case was 15 degrees C/cm, and the growth rate was about 0.8mm/o'clock. The aperture of the obtained single crystal was 51mm, and die length was about 16mm.

[0031]

In this way, when an X diffraction and Raman scattering analyzed the obtained SiC single crystal, it has checked that the SiC single crystal of hexagonal system had grown. Moreover, when the growth crystal front face was observed under the microscope, in the growth crystal front face, the stair-like step corresponding to step flow

growth was observed. Furthermore, the manufactured SiC single crystal ingot was cut in the shape of a wafer in order to evaluate a micro pipe defect. Under the present circumstances, when the wafer of field bearing which inclined in the [11–20] direction 8 degrees from [0001] sides was cut down, 24 wafers were obtained in all. Two of sheets [them] were ground and it considered as the SiC single crystal [0001] side wafer with an aperture of 51mm. Then, when one of sheets of this was etched by about 530-degree C melting KOH and the microscope investigated the number of the large-sized hexagon etch pits corresponding to a micro pipe defect, it turned out that the micro pipe defect is decreasing about to 3/4 compared with seed crystal.

Furthermore, epitaxial growth of SiC was performed, using the one remaining SiC single crystal wafer of 51mm aperture as a substrate. The flow rates of the growth temperature of 1500 degrees C, a silane (SiH4), a propane (C3H8), and hydrogen (H2) of the growth conditions of a SiC epitaxial thin film were 5.0x10-9m3/sec, 3.3x10-9m3/sec, and 5.0x10-5m3/sec, respectively. The growth pressure was made into atmospheric pressure. Growth time amount is 2 hours and grew about 5 micrometers as thickness.

[0033]

Although the surface discontinuity considered to have originated in the micro pipe in part was observed with the NOMARU skiing optical microscope after epitaxial thin film growth when the surface morphology of the obtained epitaxial thin film was observed, it turned out that it crosses all over a wafer and the almost flat SiC epitaxial thin film is growing.

[0034]

[0032]

(Example 2)

First, the SiC single crystal wafer (aperture of 49mm) of the hexagonal system of field bearing which inclined in the [11–20] direction 8 degrees from (0001) sides was prepared as seed crystal. After grinding after that, epitaxial growth of SiC was performed using this wafer as a substrate. The growth conditions of a SiC epitaxial thin film were made into the same conditions as an example 1. Growth time amount is 16 hours and grew about 40 micrometers as thickness.

[0035]

When the front face of the epitaxially grown SiC single crystal wafer was observed, it has checked that 4 [about 1-/] blockaded [of the micro pipe defect which existed in the substrate]. Thus, using the SiC single crystal wafer which blockaded some micro pipes as seed crystal, the growth experiment was conducted in the same procedure as an example 1, and the SiC single crystal with an aperture of 51mm was obtained. In o'clock, die length of the growth rate was about 14mm in about 0.7mm /.
[0036]

In this way, when an X diffraction and Raman scattering analyzed the obtained SiC single crystal, it has checked that the SiC single crystal of hexagonal system had grown. Moreover, when the growth crystal front face was observed under the microscope, in the growth crystal front face, the stair-like step corresponding to step flow growth was observed. Furthermore, the manufactured SiC single crystal ingot was cut in the shape of a wafer in order to evaluate a micro pipe defect. Under the present circumstances, when the wafer of field bearing which inclined in the [11-20] direction 8 degrees from {0001} sides was cut down, 21 wafers were obtained in all. Two of sheets [them] were ground and it considered as the SiC single crystal {0001} side wafer with an aperture of 51mm. Then, when one of sheets of this was etched by about 530-degree C melting KOH and the microscope investigated the number of the large-sized hexagon etch pits corresponding to a micro pipe defect, it turned out that the micro pipe defect is decreasing about 2/3 compared with the seed crystal after epitaxial growth compared with the seed crystal before growing epitaxially about to 1/2.

[0037]

Furthermore, epitaxial growth of SiC was performed, using the one remaining SiC single crystal wafer of 51mm aperture as a substrate. The growth conditions of a SiC epitaxial thin film were made into the same conditions as what was given to seed crystal before SiC single crystal growth. Growth time amount is 2 hours and grew about 5 micrometers as thickness.

[0038]

After epitaxial thin film growth, when the surface morphology of the obtained epitaxial thin film was observed with the NOMARU skiing optical microscope, it crossed all over the wafer and was very flat, and it turned out that the SiC epitaxial thin film which has very little good surface morphology of the surface discontinuity of a pit etc. is growing.

[0039]

(Example of a comparison)

The growth experiment was conducted using the seed crystal wafer of {0001} side bearing as an example of a comparison. First, the SiC single crystal wafer of hexagonal system with a field (0001) with an aperture of 49mm

was prepared as seed crystal. When the gap from {0001} side bearing was measured with X-ray diffractometer, it was less than 0.5 degrees.

[0040]

Using this seed crystal, the growth experiment was conducted in the same procedure as an example 1, and the SiC single crystal with an aperture of 51mm was obtained. In o'clock, die length of the growth rate was about 14mm in about 0.7mm /.

[0041]

In this way, when an X diffraction and Raman scattering analyzed the obtained SiC single crystal, it has checked that the SiC single crystal of hexagonal system had grown. Moreover, when the growth crystal front face was observed under the microscope, the swirl growth step resulting from a micro pipe had developed into the growth crystal front face greatly. Furthermore, the manufactured SiC single crystal ingot was cut in the shape of a wafer in order to evaluate a micro pipe defect. Under the present circumstances, when the wafer of field bearing which inclined in the [11–20] direction 8 degrees from [0001] sides was cut down, ten wafers were obtained in all. Two of sheets [them] were ground and it considered as the SiC single crystal [0001] side wafer with an aperture of 51mm. Then, when one of sheets of this was etched by about 530–degree C melting KOH and the microscope investigated the number of the large-sized hexagon etch pits corresponding to a micro pipe defect, it turned out that the micro pipe defect of the same number exists mostly with seed crystal. [0042]

Furthermore, epitaxial growth of SiC was performed, using the one remaining SiC single crystal wafer of 51mm aperture as a substrate. The growth conditions of a SiC epitaxial thin film were made into the same conditions as an example 1. Growth time amount is 2 hours and grew about 5 micrometers as thickness. [0043]

After epitaxial thin film growth, when the surface morphology of the obtained epitaxial thin film was observed with the NOMARU skiing optical microscope, many surface discontinuity of the pit resulting from a micro pipe defect etc. was observed.

[0044]

[Effect of the Invention]

advanced Rayleigh using seed crystal as explained above, when using the seed crystal of this invention — in law, a good SiC single crystal with few micro pipe defects can be grown up with sufficient repeatability. Moreover, a SiC single crystal wafer with field bearing to which it inclined from the {0001} sides suitable for epitaxial thin film growth from such a crystal can be cut down to the high yield. If such a SiC single crystal wafer is used, the high proof pressure and environment—resistant electron device which was excellent in the blue light emitting device which was excellent in the optical property, and electrical characteristics can be manufactured.

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is drawing explaining the principle of the amelioration Rayleigh method.

[Drawing 2] It is drawing explaining the effectiveness of this invention. (a) is drawing showing the situation of wafer cutting in the case of cutting down the SiC single crystal wafer of field bearing which had an inclination from {0001} sides from the SiC single crystal which grew on the seed crystal of {0001} side bearing. (b) is drawing showing the situation of wafer cutting in the case of cutting down the SiC single crystal wafer of field bearing which had an inclination from {0001} sides from the SiC single crystal which grew on the seed crystal of field bearing which had a comparable inclination from {0001} sides.

[Drawing 3] It is drawing explaining the effectiveness of this invention. (a) is drawing showing the situation of the step on the crystal growth front face at the time of growing up a SiC single crystal on {0001} sides. (b) is drawing showing the situation of the step on the crystal growth front face at the time of growing up a SiC single crystal on the seed crystal of field bearing which inclined 2 degrees or more from {0001} sides.

[Drawing 4] It is the general-view Fig. showing an example of the manufacturing installation used by this invention.

[Description of Notations]

- 1 Seed Crystal (SiC Single Crystal)
- 2 SiC Crystal Powder Raw Material
- 3 Crucible (Refractory Metals, Such as Graphite or Tantalum)
- 4 Crucible Lid made from Graphite
- 5 Duplex Quartz Tube
- 6 Bearing Bar
- 7 Felt made from Graphite (Heat Insulator)
- 8 Work-Piece Coil
- 9 High Grade Ar Gas Piping

10 Massflow Controller for High Grade Ar Gas

11 Evacuation Equipment

[Translation done.]

7195

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(54) 【発明の名称】炭化珪素単結晶育成用種結晶と炭化珪素単結晶インゴット及びその製造方法

(57) 【要約】

【課題】低欠陥大口径の単結晶炭化珪素ウェハを高歩留りで製造する方法を提供する。 【解決手段】種結晶を用いた昇華再結晶法により炭化珪素単結晶を成長させる際に、種結晶として口径40mm以上を有し、【0001】面から所定のオフ角度のついた面方位の炭化珪素単結晶を用いることにより、高品質な炭化珪素単結晶ウェハを高歩留りで製造できる炭化珪素単結晶インゴットを得る。

【選択図】

なし

【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】

口径が40mm以上で、{0001}面方位から2°以上12°以下傾いた面を単結晶育成面とする炭化珪素単結晶育成用種結晶。

【請求項2】

口径が40mm以上で、{0001}面方位から4°以上12°以下傾いた面を単結晶育成面とする炭化珪素単結晶育成用種結晶。

【請求項3】

口径が 4 0 mm以上で、 { 0 0 0 1 } 面方位から 6 ° 以上 1 2 ° 以下傾いた面を単結晶育成面とする炭化珪素単結晶育成用種結晶。

【請求項4】

口径が 6 5 mm以上で、 { 0 0 0 1 } 面方位から 2 ° 以上 1 2 ° 以下傾いた面を単結晶育成面とする炭化珪素単結晶育成用種結晶。

【請求項5】

口径が 6 5 mm以上で、 { 0 0 0 1 } 面方位から 4 ° 以上 1 2 ° 以下傾いた面を単結晶育成面とする炭化珪素単結晶育成用種結晶。

【請求項6】

口径が 6 5 mm以上で、 { 0 0 0 1 } 面方位から 6 ° 以上 1 2 ° 以下傾いた面を単結晶育成面とする炭化珪素単結晶育成用種結晶。

【請求項7】

請求項1~6に記載の何れかの種結晶上に炭化珪素単結晶薄膜を0.3μm以上エピタキシャル成長させた炭化珪素単結晶育成用種結晶。

【請求項8】

請求項1~6に記載の何れかの種結晶上に炭化珪素単結晶薄膜を3μm以上エピタキシャル成長させた炭化珪素単結晶育成用種結晶。

【請求項9】

請求項1~6に記載の何れかの種結晶上に炭化珪素単結晶薄膜を30μm以上エピタキシャル成長させた炭化珪素単結晶育成用種結晶。

【請求項10】

昇華 再結晶法により種結晶上に炭化珪素単結晶を成長させる工程を包含する炭化珪素単結晶の製造方法であって、前記種結晶として請求項 1 ~ 9 に記載の何れかの種結晶を用いることを特徴とする炭化珪素単結晶の製造方法。

【請求項11】

請求項10記載の製造方法により得られた炭化珪素単結晶インゴットであって、該インゴットの口径が50mm以上であることを特徴とする炭化珪素単結晶インゴット。

【請求項12】

請求項10記載の製造方法により得られた炭化珪素単結晶インゴットであって、該インゴットの口径が75mm以上であることを特徴とする炭化珪素単結晶インゴット。

【請求項13】

請求項11又は12に記載の炭化珪素単結晶インゴットを切断、研磨してなる炭化珪素単結晶基板。

【請求項14】

請求項13に記載の炭化珪素単結晶基板にエピタキシャル薄膜を成長させてなる炭化珪素単結晶エピタキシャルウェハ。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】

本発明は、炭化珪素単結晶育成用種結晶と炭化珪素単結晶インゴット及びその製造方法に関し、特に、青色発光ダイオードや電子デバイス等の基板ウェハとなる良質で大型の単結晶インゴット及びその製造方法に関する。

[0002]

【従来の技術】

炭化珪素(SiC)は、耐熱性及び機械的強度に優れ、放射線に強い等の物理的、化学的性質から耐環境性半導体材料として注目されている。また、近年、骨色から紫外にかけての短波長光デバイス、大電力高周波デバイス等の基板ウェハとして、SiC単結晶ウェハの需要が高まっている。しかしながら、大面積を有する高品質のSiC単結晶を、工業的規模で安定に供給し得る結晶成長技術は、いまだ確立されていない。それゆえ、SiCは、上述のような多くの利点及び可能性を有する半導体材料にもかかわらず、その実用化が阻まれていた。

[0003]

従来、研究室程度の規模では、例えば昇華再結晶法(レーリー法)でSiC単結晶を成長させ、半導体素子の作製が可能なサイズのSiC単結晶を得ていた。しかしながら、この方法では、得られた単結晶の面積が小さく、その寸法及び形状を高精度に制御することは困難である。また、SiCが有する結晶多形及び不純物キャリア濃度の制御も容易ではない。また、化学気相成長法(CVD法)を用いて、珪素(Si)等の異種基板上にヘテロエピタキシャル成長させることにより、立方晶のSiC単結晶を成長させることも行われている。この方法では、大面積の単結晶は得られるが、基板との格子不整合が約20%もあること等により多くの欠陥(~107cm~2)を含むSiC単結晶しか成長させることができず、高品質のSiC単結晶を得ることは容易でない。

[0004]

て昇華再結晶を行う改良型のレーリー法が提案されている(例えば、非特許文献1参照) 。 こ の 方 法 で は 、 種 結 晶 を 用 い て い る た め 結 晶 の 核 形 成 過 程 が 制 御 で き 、 ま た 不 活 性 ガ ス により雰囲気圧力を100Paから15kPa程度に制御することにより、結晶の成長速 度 等 を 再 現 性 良 く コ ン ト ロ ー ル で き る 。 改 良 レ ー リ ー 法 の 原 理 を 図 1 を 用 い て 説 明 す る 。 種結晶となるSiC単結晶と原料となるSiC結晶粉末は、蓋付き坩堝(通常、黒鉛製あ るい は タ ン タ ル 等 の 高 融 点 金 属 製) の 中 に 収 納 さ れ 、 ア ル ゴ ン 等 の 不 活 性 ガ ス 雰 囲 気 中 (133 P a ~ 13.3 k P a)、2000~2400℃に加熱される。この際、原料粉末 に 比 べ 種 結 晶 が や や 低 温 に な る よ う に 温 度 勾 配 が 設 定 さ れ る 。 原 料 は 昇 華 後 、 濃 度 勾 配 (温 度 勾 配 に よ り 形 成 さ れ る) に よ り 種 結 晶 方 向 へ 拡 散 、 輸 送 さ れ る 。 単 結 晶 成 長 は 、 種 結 晶 に 到 着 し た 原 料 ガ ス が 種 結 晶 上 で 再 結 晶 化 す る こ と に よ り 実 現 さ れ る 。 こ の 際 、 結 晶 の 抵 抗 率 は 、 不 活 性 ガ ス か ら な る 雰 囲 気 中 に 不 純 物 ガ ス を 添 加 す る 、 あ る い は S i C 原 料 粉 末中に不 純 物 元 素 あ る い は そ の 化 合 物 を 混 合 す る こ と に よ り 、 制 御 可 能 で あ る 。 S i C 単 結晶中の置換型不純物として代表的なものに、窒素(n型)、ホウ素(p型)、アルミニ ウム (p 型) が あ る 。 改 良 レ ー リ ー 法 を 用 い れ ば 、 S i C 単 結 晶 の 結 晶 多 形 (6 H 型 、 4 H 型 、 1 5 R 型 等) 及 び 形 状 、 キャ リ ア 型 及 び 濃 度 を 制 御 し な が ら 、 S i C 単 結 晶 を 成 長 させることができる。

[0005]

改良レーリー法によるSiC単結晶の成長速度は、毎時〇. 7~1. 2mm程度で、通常20時間程度の成長時間で14~24mm程度の長さのインゴットが製造される。デバイスを製造する単結晶ウェハは、このインゴットを切断、研磨することによって得られる。ウェハの切り出し可能枚数は、結晶長さ、ウェハ厚さ、切断代、研磨代等によって決定される。例えば、厚み300μmの研磨ウェハは、20mm長のインゴットからは、通常20~30枚程度製造可能である。

[0006]

現在、上記の改良レーリー法で作製したSiC単結晶から口径2インチ(50mm)から3インチ(75mm)の{0001}面SiC単結晶ウェハが切り出され、エピタキシャル薄膜成長、デバイス作製に供されている。しかしながら、これらのSiC単結晶ウェハには、成長方向に貫通する直径数μmのピンホール欠陥(マイクロパイプ欠陥)が50~200cm~2程度含まれていた。

[0007]

上記したように、従来の技術で作られたSiC単結晶には、マイクロパイプ欠陥が50~200cm⁻⁻2程度含まれていた。これらの欠陥は、素子を作製した際に、漏れ電流等を引き起こす(例えば、非特許文献2参照)。マイクロパイプ欠陥の低減はSiC単結晶のデバイス応用における最重要課題とされている。

[0008]

このマイクロパイプ欠陥は、結晶成長中に分解することが報告されている。マイクロパイプは螺旋転位の集合体である。転位が複数個合体すると、転位芯の歪エネルギーが大きくなり、そのエネルギーを開放するために転位芯が中空となる。マイクロパイプは準安定状態であるとされており(個別の螺旋転位に分解した方がエネルギー的に有利であることを意味する)、上記したマイクロパイプの分解とは、マイクロパイプがその最小構成要素である螺旋転位に分解することを意味する。分解後にSiC単結晶中に生成した螺旋転位は、デバイスの漏れ電流の原因とはならず、従って、マイクロパイプの分解は、SiC単結晶のデバイス応用において極めて重要である。

[0009]

このマイクロパイプの分解には、表面の成長ステップの挙動が重要な役割を果たしている (例えば、非特許文献 3 参照)。螺旋転位の集合体であるマイクロパイプは、結晶成長表面に渦巻成長ステップを形成する。上記文献では、この渦巻成長ステップが、マイクロパイプの分解に対して大きなエネルギー障壁をもたらし、マイクロパイプの分解を速度論的に抑制しているとしている。従って、マイクロパイプの分解を促進するには、この渦巻成長ステップに起因するエネルギー障壁を低減することが肝要である。

[0010]

[0011]

【非特許文献1】

Yu. M. Tairov and V. F. Tsvetkov, Journa I of Crystal Growth, Vol. 52 (1981) pp. 146-150).

【非特許文献2】

P. G. Neudeck et al., IEEE Electron Devi ce Letters, Vol. 15 (1994) pp. 63-65

【非特許文献3】

N. Ohtani et al., Journal of Crystal Growth Vol. 226 (2001) pp. 254-260

[0012]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】

本発明は、上記事情に鑑みてなされたものであり、マイクロパイプの少ない良質の大口径

ウェハを、しかも高歩留りに製造し得る種結晶とSiC単結晶インゴット及びその製造方法を提供するものである。

[0013]

【課題を解決するための手段】

本発明は、

- (1) 口径が40mm以上で、【0001】面方位から2°以上12°以下傾いた面を 単結晶育成面とするSiC単結晶育成用種結晶、
- (2) 口径が40mm以上で、 {0001} 面方位から4°以上12°以下傾いた面を 単結晶育成面とするSiC単結晶育成用種結晶、
- (3) 口径が40mm以上で、 {0001} 面方位から6°以上12°以下傾いた面を 単結晶育成面とするSiC単結晶育成用種結晶、
- (4) 口径が65mm以上で、{0001} 面方位から2°以上12°以下傾いた面を単結晶育成面とするSiC単結晶育成用種結晶、
- (5) 口径が65mm以上で、 {0001} 面方位から4°以上12°以下傾いた面を 単結晶育成面とするSiC単結晶育成用種結晶、
- (6) 口径が65mm以上で、 {0001} 面方位から6°以上12°以下傾いた面を 単結晶育成面とするSiC単結晶育成用種結晶、
- (7) (1) ~ (6) に記載の何れかの種結晶上にSi C単結晶薄膜を O. 3 μ m 以上 エピタキシャル成長させたSi C単結晶育成用種結晶、
- (8) (1) ~ (6) に記載の何れかの種結晶上にSiC単結晶薄膜を 3 μ m 以上エピタキシャル成長させたSiC単結晶育成用種結晶、
- (9) (1) ~ (6) に記載の何れかの種結晶上にSiC単結晶薄膜を30μm以上エピタキシャル成長させたSiC単結晶育成用種結晶、
- (10) 昇華再結晶法により種結晶上にSiC単結晶を成長させる工程を包含するSiC単結晶の製造方法であって、前記種結晶として(1)~(9)に記載の何れかの種結晶を用いることを特徴とするSiC単結晶の製造方法、
- (11). (10) 記載の製造方法により得られたSiC単結晶インゴットであって、該インゴットの口径が50mm以上であることを特徴とするSiC単結晶インゴット、
- (12) (10) 記載の製造方法により得られたSiC単結晶インゴットであって、該インゴットの口径が75mm以上であることを特徴とするSiC単結晶インゴット、
- (13) (11) 又は (12) に記載のSiC単結晶インゴットを切断、研磨してなるSiC単結晶基板、
- (14) (13) に記載のSiC単結晶基板にエピタキシャル薄膜を成長させてなるSiC単結晶エピタキシャルウェハ、 である。

[0014]

【発明の実施の形態】

本発明では、 { 0 0 0 1 } 面方位から 2 ° 以上 1 2 ° 以下傾いた面を単結晶育成面とすることによって、マイクロパイプの分解を促進し、良質の大口径の S i C 単結晶ウェハを歩留り良く得ることができる。

[0015]

図3を用いて、本発明の効果を説明する。図3は、SiC単結晶成長時における結晶成長表面上のステップの様子を模式的に表わしたものである。まず、図3(a)は、{0001}面({0001}面からのずれが2°未満)上に、SiC単結晶を成長させた場合のステップの様子を示したものである。{0001}面上に結晶を成長させた場合、マイクロパイプに起因した渦巻成長ステップが成長表面上に大きく発達する。このように、結晶成長表面上に渦巻成長ステップが大きく発達した場合には、先に述べたように、マイクロパイプの分解に対するエネルギー障壁が大きくなり、その結果マイクロパイプは安定化し、結晶成長中に分解しづらくなる。

[0016]

一方、 〔 O O O 1 〕 面方位から 2 ° 以上傾いた面を単結晶育成面とした場合には、結晶成長表面のステップ構造は、図 3 (b)のようになる。この場合には、結晶成長表面が 〔 O O 1 】 面から傾いているために、結晶成長表面には、傾斜に起因した階段状のステップ(結晶成長面の傾斜方向を紙面左から右とすると、ステップダウン方向は同じく紙面左から右となる)と、マイクロパイプに起因した渦巻成長ステップとが混在する。

[0017]

結晶成長面の傾斜がある程度以上大きい場合(傾斜角が2°以上の場合)には、階段状のステップが左から右へと移動していくことによって結晶成長が進行する(この現象は結晶成長におけるステップフローと呼ばれる)。このように、結晶成長表面上でステップフローが支配的な場合、図3(b)に示したように、結晶成長表面は階段状のステップで占められ、渦巻成長ステップが大きく発達することはない。渦巻成長ステップが未発達の環境下では、マイクロパイプの分解を抑制するエネルギー障壁が小さくなり、その結果マイクロパイプの分解が促進される。

[0018]

本発明者らは、数多くの実験から、 【 O O O 1 】 面方位から 2 ° 以上、より好ましくは 4 ° 以上、さらに好ましくは 6 ° 以上傾いた面を単結晶育成面として用いることによって、ステップフロー成長を実現し、マイクロパイプの分解を促進できることを見出した。

[0019]

本発明は、マイクロパイプの分解を促進するだけでなく、成長した結晶から { 0 0 0 1 } 面から傾きを持った面方位の S i C 単結晶ウェハを切り出す際にも、その有効性を発揮する。

[0020]

SiC単結晶を成長する際に、最終的に必要となるエピタキシャル薄膜成長用SiC単結晶ウェハと同じ面方位({0001}面から所望の傾きを持った面方位)の種結晶上に、結晶を成長すれば、得られた成長結晶からエピタキシャル薄膜成長用ウェハを切り出す際に、図2(b)に示したように、成長結晶を成長方向に垂直に切断することができる。成長結晶から、成長方向に垂直にウェハを切り出すことができれば、ウェハの切断歩留り(1つのインゴットから得られるウェハ枚数)が最も高くなる。

[0021]

[0022]

本発明において使用される、 { 0 0 0 1 } 面から傾きを持った面方位の種結晶は、傾きとして 2 °以上 1 2 °以下、より好ましくは 4 °以上 1 2 °以下、さらに好ましくは 6 °以上 1 2 °以下の傾きを持つ。また、種結晶の口径は、 4 0 mm以上、より好ましくは 6 5 mm以上である。

[0023]

傾きが 2 ° 未満の場合には、結晶成長表面に渦巻成長ステップが大きく発達し、本発明の効果が得られない。また、傾きが 1 2 ° 超の場合には、エピタキシャル薄膜成長に適した面方位(例えば、 { 0 0 0 1 } 面からの傾きが 3 . 5 ° あるいは 8 °) のウェハを成長インゴットから高歩留りに切出しづらい。種結晶の口径が 4 0 mm以上であると、口径 5 0 mm以上の高品位の S i C 単結晶を得ることも可能である。また、種結晶の口径が 6 5 mm以上であると、口径 7 5 mm以上の高品位の S i C 単結晶を得ることも可能である。

[0024]

さらに、表面にエピタキシャル薄膜成長を施したSiC単結晶ウェハを種結晶として用いる場合、エピタキシャル薄膜の厚さは、好ましくは Ο. 3 μ m 以上、より好ましくは 3 μ m 以上、さらに好ましくは 3 0 μ m 以上である。エピタキシャル薄膜の厚さが Ο. 3 μ m 未満の場合には、エピタキシャル薄膜成長を利用したマイクロパイプ欠陥の閉塞が困難だからである。

[0025]

本発明の製造方法で作製されたSiC単結晶インゴットは、50mm以上の大口径を有し、且つSiC単結晶ウェハの品質低下をもたらすマイクロパイプ欠陥が少なく、且つウェハの切断歩留りが高いという特徴を有する。

[0026]

このようにして製造したSiC単結晶インゴットを切断、研磨してなるSiC単結晶ウェハは、好ましくは50mm以上、より好ましくは75mm以上の口径を有しうる。このため、このウェハを用いて各種デバイスを製造する際、工業的に確立されている従来の半導体(Si、GaAs等)ウェハ用の製造ラインを使用することができ、量産に適している。また、このような結晶欠陥が極めて少ないSiC単結晶ウェハ、及び、その上にCVD法等によりエピタキシャル薄膜を成長してなるSiC単結晶エピタキシャルウェハは、結晶欠陥に起因したデバイス製造歩留りの低下が極めて少ないという特徴を有する。

[0027]

【実施例】

以下に、本発明を実施例で詳細に説明する。

[0028]

[0029]

(実施例1)

まず、種結晶として、 { O O O 1 } 面から [1 1 - 2 O] 方向に 8 [®] 傾いた面方位の六方晶系の S i C 単結晶ウェハ(口径 4 9 mm)を用意し、黒鉛製坩堝蓋裏面に装着した。

[0030]

次に、このようにして種結晶を固定した黒鉛製坩堝蓋4で黒鉛製坩堝3を閉じた後、黒鉛製フェルトフで被覆した。黒鉛製坩堝3の内部には、SiC結晶粉末原料2が充填されている。これらを黒鉛製支持棒6の上に乗せ、二重石英管5の内部に設置した。そして、石

英管の内部を真空排気した後、ワークコイルに電流を流し原料温度を2000℃まで上げた。その後、雰囲気ガスとしてArガスを流入させ、石英管内圧力を約80kPaに保ちながら、原料温度を目標温度である2400℃まで上昇させた。成長圧力である1.3kPaには約30分かけて減圧し、その後約20時間成長を続けた。この際の坩堝内の温度勾配は15℃/cmで、成長速度は約0.8mm/時であった。得られた単結晶の口径は51mmで、長さは16mm程度であった。

[0031]

こうして得られたSiC単結晶を X 線回折及びラマン散乱により分析したところ、六方晶系のSiC単結晶が成長したことを確認できた。また、成長結晶表面を顕微鏡で観察さたところ、成長結晶表面には、ステップフロー成長に対応した階段状のステップが観察された。さらに、マイクロパイプ欠陥を評価する目的で、製造したSiC単結晶インゴットをウェハ状に切断した。この際、【〇〇〇1】面から[11-2〇]方向に8°傾いた面方位のウェハを切り出したところ、全部で24枚のウェハを得た。その内の2枚を研磨して、口径51mmのSiC単結晶【〇〇〇1】面ウェハとした。その後、この内の1枚を列の六角形エッチピットの数を調べたところ、マイクロパイプ欠陥が、種結晶に比べ、3/4程度に減少していることがわかった。

[0032]

であらに、残りの 1 枚の 5 1 mm 口径の S i C 単結晶ウェハを基板として用いて、S i C の エピタキシャル成長を行った。 S i C エピタキシャル薄膜の成長条件は、成長温度 1 5 0 0 ℃、シラン(S i H 4)、プロパン(C 3 H 8)、水素(H 2)の流量が、それぞれ 5 . 0 × 1 0 − 9 m 3 / s e c 、 5 . 0 × 1 0 − 5 m 3 / s e c であった。成長圧力は大気圧とした。成長時間は 2 時間で、膜厚としては約 5 μ m 成長した。

[0033]

エピタキシャル薄膜成長後、ノマルスキー光学顕微鏡により、得られたエピタキシャル薄膜の表面モフォロジーを観察したところ、一部マイクロパイプに起因したと思われる表面欠陥が観測されたが、ウェハ全面に渡ってほぼ平坦なSiCエピタキシャル薄膜が成長されているのが分かった。

[0034]

(実施例2)

まず、種結晶として、 [0001] 面から [11-20] 方向に 8° 傾いた面方位の六方晶系の Si C 単結晶ウェハ(口径 49 mm)を用意した。その後研磨を施した後、このウェハを基板として用いて、 Si C のエピタキシャル成長を行った。 Si C エピタキシャル薄膜の成長条件は、実施例 1 と同じ条件とした。成長時間は 1 6 時間で、膜厚としては約40μm成長した。

[0035]

エピタキシャル成長したSiC単結晶ウェハの表面を観察したところ、基板中に存在していたマイクロパイプ欠陥の約1/4が閉塞しているのを確認できた。このようにマイクロパイプの一部を閉塞したSiC単結晶ウェハを種結晶として用いて、実施例1と同様の手順で成長実験を行い、口径51mmのSiC単結晶を得た。成長速度は約0. 7mm/時で、長さは14mm程度であった。

[0036]

こうして得られたSiC単結晶を X 線回折及びラマン散乱により分析したところ、六方晶系のSiC単結晶が成長したことを確認できた。また、成長結晶表面を顕微鏡で観察したところ、成長結晶表面には、ステップフロー成長に対応した階段状のステップが観察された。さらに、マイクロパイプ欠陥を評価する目的で、製造したSiC単結晶インゴットをウェハ状に切断した。この際、 { O O O 1 } 面から [1 1 - 2 O] 方向に8° 傾いた面方位のウェハを切り出したところ、全部で21枚のウェハを得た。その内の2枚を研磨して、口径51mmのSiC単結晶 { O O O 1 } 面ウェハとした。その後、この内の1枚を約

5 3 0 ℃の溶融 K O H でエッチングし、顕微鏡によりマイクロパイプ欠陥に対応する大型の六角形エッチピットの数を調べたところ、マイクロパイプ欠陥が、エピタキシャル成長する前の種結晶に比べ 1 / 2 程度に、エピタキシャル成長後の種結晶に比べ 2 / 3 程度に減少していることがわかった。

[0037]

さらに、残りの 1 枚の 5 1 mm 口径の S i C 単結晶ウェハを基板として用いて、 S i C の エピタキシャル成長を行った。 S i C エピタキシャル薄膜の成長条件は、 S i C 単結晶成長前に種結晶に施したものと同じ条件とした。成長時間は 2 時間で、膜厚としては約 5 μ m 成長した。

[0038]

エピタキシャル薄膜成長後、ノマルスキー光学顕微鏡により、得られたエピタキシャル薄膜の表面モフォロジーを観察したところ、ウェハ全面に渡って非常に平坦で、ピット等の表面欠陥の非常に少ない良好な表面モフォロジーを有するSiCエピタキシャル薄膜が成長されているのが分かった。

[0039]

(比較例)

比較例として、 { O O O 1 } 面方位の種結晶ウェハを用いて、成長実験を行った。まず、種結晶として、口径 4 9 mmの(O O O 1) 面を有した六方晶系のSiC単結晶ウェハを用意した。 X 線回折装置により、 { O O O 1 } 面方位からのずれを測定したところ、O.5°以内であった。

[0040]

この種結晶を用いて、実施例1と同様の手順で成長実験を行い、口径51mmのSiC単結晶を得た。成長速度は約0.7mm/時で、長さは14mm程度であった。

[0041]

こうして得られたSiC単結晶を X 線回折及びラマン散乱により分析したところ、六方晶系のSiC単結晶が成長したことを確認できた。また、成長結晶表面を顕微鏡で観察したところ、成長結晶表面には、マイクロパイプに起因した渦巻成長ステップが大きく発達していた。さらに、マイクロパイプ欠陥を評価する目的で、製造したSiC単結晶インットをウェハ状に切断した。この際、 { 0 0 0 1 } 面から [1 1 - 2 0] 方向に 8 ° 傾いた面方位のウェハを切り出したところ、全部で1-0-枚のウェハを得た。その内の 2 枚を研磨して、口径51mmのSiC単結晶 { 0 0 0 1 } 面ウェハとした。その後、この内の 1 枚を約530 ℃の溶融 K O H でエッチングし、顕微鏡によりマイクロパイプ欠陥に対応する大型の六角形エッチピットの数を調べたところ、種結晶とほぼ同数のマイクロパイプ欠陥が存在していることがわかった。

[0042]

さらに、残りの1枚の51mm口径のSiC単結晶ウェハを基板として用いて、SiCのエピタキシャル成長を行った。SiCエピタキシャル薄膜の成長条件は、実施例1と同じ条件とした。成長時間は2時間で、膜厚としては約5μm成長した。

[0043]

エピタキシャル薄膜成長後、ノマルスキー光学顕微鏡により、得られたエピタキシャル薄膜の表面モフォロジーを観察したところ、マイクロパイプ欠陥に起因するピット等の表面欠陥が数多く観察された。

[0044]

【発明の効果】

以上説明したように、本発明の種結晶を用いれば、種結晶を用いた改良型レーリー法において、マイクロパイプ欠陥の少ない良質のSiC単結晶を再現性良く成長させることができる。また、このような結晶から、エピタキシャル薄膜成長に適した{0001}面から傾いた面方位を持ったSiC単結晶ウェハを高歩留りに切り出すことができる。このようなSiC単結晶ウェハを用いれば、光学的特性の優れた青色発光素子、電気的特性の優れた高耐圧・耐環境性電子デバイスを製作することができる。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】改良レーリー法の原理を説明する図である。

【図2】本発明の効果を説明する図である。(a)は、〔0001〕面から傾きを持った面方位のSiC単結晶ウェハを、〔0001〕面方位の種結晶上に成長したSiC単結晶から切り出す場合のウェハ切断の様子を示す図である。(b)は、〔0001〕面から傾きを持った面方位のSiC単結晶ウェハを、〔0001〕面から同程度の傾きを持った面方位の種結晶上に成長したSiC単結晶から切り出す場合のウェハ切断の様子を示す図である。

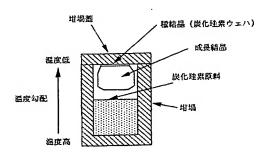
【図3】本発明の効果を説明する図である。(a)は、〔0001〕面上にSiC単結晶を成長した場合の結晶成長表面上のステップの様子を示す図である。(b)は、〔0001〕面から2°以上傾いた面方位の種結晶上にSiC単結晶を成長した場合の結晶成長表面上のステップの様子を示す図である。

【図4】本発明で用いる製造装置の一例を示す概観図である。

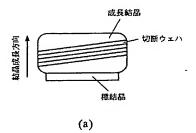
【符号の説明】

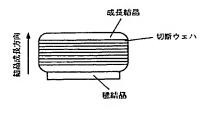
- 1 種結晶(SiC単結晶)
- 2 SiC結晶粉末原料
- 3 坩堝 (黒鉛あるいはタンタル等の高融点金属)
- 4 黒鉛製坩堝蓋
- 5 二重石英管
- 6 支持棒
- 7 黒鉛製フェルト (断熱材)
- 8 ワークコイル
- 9 高純度Arガス配管
- 10 高純度Arガス用マスフローコントローラ
- 1 1 真空排気装置

【図1】

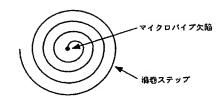


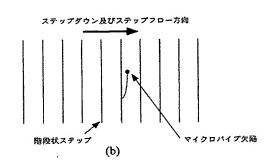
【図2】





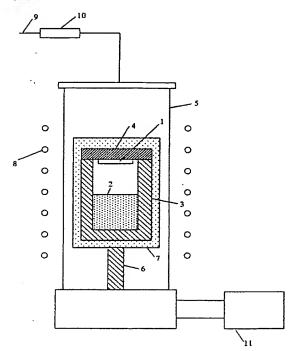
[図3]





(a)

[図4]



フロントページの続き

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